

HISTORIC SKETCHES
OF
THE BEALL AND EDWARDS
FAMILIES
AND
THEIR DESCENDANTS

360 TO 1892

BY ALBERT S. EDWARDS

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
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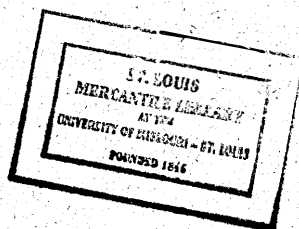
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PREFACE

Having numerous papers in my possession containing sketches of the Beall and Edwards families, and as I have received many requests for type written copies of these letters and papers on this subject, and being satisfied that they would be of great interest for the historical facts they contain, I have been persuaded to have them published.

ALBERT S. EDWARDS.

Springfield, Illinois, 1910.



HISTORIC SKETCHES

OF

THE BEALL AND EDWARDS FAMILIES

360 TO 1892



The Susquehanock Indians

As the progenitor of the Beall family in Maryland was the most distinguished Indian fighter in early Colonial days and won particular glory for striking the blow which broke the power of the great Susquehanock tribe, we will find it not inopportune to learn something of the enemy with which he had to cope. The nearest view we can get of these red men is from one who lived in the province during the days of danger and thrilling adventure. This onlooker tells us that "these Susquehanocks are for the most part great warriors and seldom sleep one summer in the quiet arms of a peaceful rest, but keep, by their present power, as well as by their former conquest, the several nations of Indians round about them in a forcible obedience and subjection.

"The warlike equipage they put themselves in when they prepare for Bellona's March is with their faces, arms and breasts confusedly painted, their hair greased with bear's oil and stuck thick with swan's feathers, with a wreath or diadem of black and white beads, a small hatchet instead of a cymetre stuck in their girts behind them, and either with guns or bows

and arrows. In this posture and dress they march out from their fort or dwelling to the number of 40 in a troop, singing (or rather howling out) the decades or warlike exploits of their ancestors, ranging the woods until their fury has met with an enemy worthy of their revenge." Imagine meeting such an enemy! "seven foot high, in latitude, and in magnitude and bulk suitable to so high a pitch, their voice large and hollow as ascending out of a cave, their gait and behavior strait, stately and majestic, treading on the earth with as much pride, contempt and disdain to so sordid a centre as can be imagined from a creature derived from the same mould and earth."

These warriors are described as "painting upon their faces one stroke of red, another of green, another of white and another of black, so that when they have accomplished the equipage of their countenance in this trim they are the only heiroglyphics and representatives of the Furies."

The prisoners who fall into their hands, we are told, are treated civilly while abroad, "but when they once return homeward they then begin to dress them in the habit of death, putting on their heels and arms wreaths of beads, greasing their hair with fat, some going before and the rest behind at equal distances from their prisoners, bellowing in a strange and confused manner, which is a true presage and forerunner of destruction to their conquered enemy."

Arrived at "their Barken City," their unfortunate prisoners of war were executed in the most horrible manner—too blood-curdling to dwell upon—and which only emphasizes the courage of a civilized man to go in pursuit of such a diabolical foe.

A manuscript written by Sarah Barber, the daughter of one of the earliest settlers in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, mentions a great slaughter of the Indians by a party lead on by a person named Beall. Zephaniah Beall, Sr., our ancestor.

The massacre of the Susquehannock chiefs occurred, according to Streeter, at Piscataway Fort in 1675, when the Maryland authorities were engaged in a violent struggle with the Susquehannocks.

THE BEALL FAMILY

Arms—Three white bells on a blue shield.

The above arms are the same as those accredited to Robert Bell, of Scotland, in the year 1427, while those of Adam Bell bore a chevron between three bells. The Bells are on the list of the unruly clans in the West Marches in 1587; the Bell's Tower is mentioned in the acts of Parliament in 1481.

The detached seals of his Majesty's Record Office show Bell Arms with variation or difference, but nowhere does the name appear spelled with an "a." And the fact that Ninian Beall, the progenitor of the Scotch family in Maryland, first signed himself Ninian Bell inclines the "searcher after truth" to the belief that he wrote it as he did in Scotland, and that it changed in this country, like so many others, through the carelessness of clerks in the record offices.

Although Ninian Beall is said to have come from Fifeshire, my own researches incline to the Stirlingshire idea, in which was situated the Parish of St. Ninian.

In Stirlingshire we find the Rock of Dumbarton, the name given by Ninian Beall to one of his estates, while one of the

earliest of his patents was for a tract called Ringan. The saintly personage from whom our Scotch Indian fighter took his name was Ninian, or Ringan, born about 360 A. D., of noble parentage in the city of Novantes, near the modern Whithern. He was ordained at Rome and, returning before — A. D., founded a monastery at Whithern and built a church, which, as being the first church of stone in Scotland and shining from afar, was called Candida Casa. It is quite evident that Ninian Beall came from Roman Catholic stock on one side, perhaps on both; and that he lived in or near the parish of this saint for whom he was named, seems not improbable. The name of Bell is quite distinguished in Stirlingshire. William Bell represented it in Parliament (1545-46), and a man named Bell led Queen Mary's forces at Stirling after the King's successful capture of Dumbarton Castle.

The battle of Dumbar, in which Ninian Beall is reputed to have fought against Cromwell, was the first meeting of the opposing armies of Stirling. Cromwell sought the advantage of the coast, with its shipping, while Leslie, with his army, of which Ninian Beall was probably a leading spirit, was on the hill of Doon above him. Down this hill of doom, rather, Leslie led his army to capture the wily Cromwell, whom he believed to have been delivered into his hands, but the rout at Dumbar is a matter of history and the escape of many of the adherents of the faith to the peaceful province of religious freedom is well known. In a land deed executed by Ninian Beall in 1667 he introduces a vein of wit and jollity not expected in a sober Scotch Presbyterian self-exiled from his country. In this recorded deed he refers to himself as "of me the said Ringing Bell," which is descriptive of his coat of arms and was probably

his nickname. He signed the deed "Ninian Bell." He arrived in the province soon after the year 1650, some students of his life saying by way of Barbadoes, and others direct from Scotland. He perpetuated the associations and events of his life in the names given his lands. Soldier's Fortune, Fife Enlarged, Ringan, Rock of Dumbarton and others, while Bachelor's Choice was not appropriate after his marriage to Ruth Moore, of Calvert County, aged about 16.

The fact that he soon became a leader in the military affairs of the province, indicates that he had experience in these matters. In the war of 1676 he was commissioned Lieutenant of Lord Baltimore's yacht or vessel of war, called the "Loyal Charles of Maryland," of which the famous John Coode was commander. He took an active part in the revolution of 1689 led by Coode, who, it is said, called Major Ninian Beall his "Argyll," after the great Scotch Covenanter. While this revolution resulted disastrously for some of the leaders, he was appointed by the first Royal Governor to the high post of honor of Chief Military Officer for Calvert County. In the year 1689 the Assembly had reappointed Ninian Beall as Major of the Calvert County militia, and in 1690 he was one of the twenty-five commissioners for regulating affairs in Maryland until the next meeting of the Assembly.

In 1692 Ninian Beall was appointed High Sheriff of Calvert County. The year following he is designated Colonel. It is apparent that he was a great and efficient leader in the Provincial Army. In 1697 we find him one of the Board of Commissioners to treat with the Indians. Like our later military genius, General Washington, Col. Ninian Beall was a surveyor, filling the office of Deputy Surveyor of Charles County in the

year 1684, and later, during which time he continued his military services against the Indians. A fact not unworthy of notice is the intermarriage of a descendant of our Maryland "Argyll" and of the brother of the illustrious George. An act passed by the Assembly in the year 1699 reads: "An act of gratitude to Col. Ninian Beall." This unusual recognition of service to his Government is a high tribute to his efficient and maturing loyalty. The act in part refers to Col. Beall's "valuable services upon all incentives and disturbances of neighboring Indians, and though now grown very aged and less able to perform, yet continues his resolution even beyond his ability to do like service at this juncture of affairs, etc. Therefore, be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the present General Assembly, and the authority of the same, etc., that 75 pounds Sterling be applied to the purchase of three serviceable negroes in recognition of Col. Beall's services," etc.

In this same year he had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Rangers. In the year 1696 Ninian Beall had taken the oath as member of the House of Burgesses for Calvert County and he was also the first representative elected for the Prince George's.

But it must not be imagined that this doughty Indian fighter knew nothing of the peaceful side of life.

Certain it is that he served the Church as loyally as he did the State, but from his own religious standpoint.

As member of the Assembly in 1696 he signed the petition to King William III. for the establishment of the Church of England in Maryland, although he was a Presbyterian Elder, and five years later gave half an acre of land in Prince George's

County to Nathaniel Taylor, the eminent Scotch divine, for "ye erecting and building of a house for ye service of Almighty God, that parcel of land being a part of a tract called ye Meadows, lying on ye western branch of the Patuxent River, in Prince George's County."

It is therefore evident that Col. Beall never renounced his Presbyterian faith, but simply wished to aid in the establishment of a Protestant as opposed to a Catholic supremacy.

Ninian Beall, in his deed of gift for the site of the first Presbyterian church in Maryland, made a number of his kinsmen trustees. These were Ninian Beall, Jr., Thomas Beall, Sr., and Thomas Beall, Jr., James Beall, Charles Beall, Alexander Beall, Archibald Edmondson, William Offutt, and others.

Col. Ninian Beall is supposed to be the person referred to by Thomas Wilson, the Quaker Preacher, who, writing of his trip through Maryland in 1691, says: "As we were traveling we met with two men, one of whom being an Ancient Comely Man, kindly invited us to his house, where we stayed two nights and had a meeting, though he was an Elder among the Presbyterians. He also lent a boat to go over the Potomac River."

Dr. Briggs, in the American Presbyterian, says: "The Presbyterians on the Patuxent were kept together by their godly elder, Col. Ninian Beall, from the time of Matthew Hill until the arrival of Nathaniel Taylor, who, it is said, came over with a congregation of Scots from Fifeshire in 1690."

Col. Ninian Beall lived to be 92 years of age. That he was a man of rare breadth of vision, his charity to all men bears witness.

He was buried on his home plantation, and when in recent years his remains were dug up owing to the growth of George-

town, where his home was situated, it was found that he was six feet seven inches tall and his Scotch red hair had retained all of its fiery hue.

That Ninian Beall was a man of wealth is shown by his large estates, devised in his will to his children and grandchildren, many thousands of acres of Maryland's most fertile soil being left to his heirs. His son, Col. George Beall, inherited a part of the tract granted to Col. Ninian Beall, by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, which had been bestowed by Charles Lord Baltimore "as of our manor of Calverton in free and common soccage by fealty only for all manner of services," etc.

Georgetown was built on a large part of this tract.

Its second proprietor, Col. George Beall, married Elizabeth Brooke, the daughter of Col. Thomas Brooke, and his second wife, Barbara Dent, and the great granddaughter of Robert Brooke, of Dela Brooke, and his wife, Mary Baker.

Ninian Beall, Jr., son of Col. Ninian, was dead at the time of his father's death in 1717. He had married Elizabeth Magruder, by whom he left a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Mary, largely provided for in their grandfather's will, who directed that they be carefully brought up and "have that education suitable to their estate."

Two of Col. Ninian Beall's daughters married Magruders, another married a Belt and a third an Edmondson. Most of the alliances of his children and grandchildren were with the Scotch, who had settled in that part of Prince George's County called New Scotland. Among so many notable lines of descent it is difficult to discriminate in the favor of any, hence the choice must be given to that branch which has a national interest by

reason of the marriage of Eliza Ridgely Beall, great-granddaughter of Col. Beall, to Col. George Corbin Washington, a son of William Augustine Washington and his wife, Jane (Washington) Washington, who was also his cousin, brother of Gen. George Washington, while her husband was a son of Augustine Washington, the elder half-brother of the President of the United States. Although born in Virginia, Westmoreland County, Col. Washington, who married Eliza Ridgely Beall, adopted Maryland as his home and represented the Montgomery County district in three successive terms of Congress. He died at Georgetown in the year 1854.

The children of this couple of distinguished lineage were Lewis William Washington, who was born at Georgetown, D. C. He married Miss Mary Ann Barroll, of Baltimore, and had by her Geo. Corbin Washington, who died young; James Barroll Washington, who married Mrs. Jane Bretney Lanier Cabell, and whose daughters are Mrs. Henry Irvine Keyser and Mrs. E. Glenn Perine, of Baltimore. Others who descend from Col. Ninian Beall through his other sons and daughters are:

Rear Admiral George Beall Balch, Miss Balch, of Baltimore; Mr. E. S. Beall, Mr. Henry D. Beall, Miss Louisa Ogle Beall, Dr. William E. Hodges and Miss Roberta Hodges, of Ellicott City; Mr. George Hodges, of Baltimore; Mrs. John Yates Barbar, Mrs. Henrietta S. M. Roberts, Mr. John Kent Barbar, Mrs. Michael Moisan, Mr. Philip B. Moisan, Mr. Thomas J. Moisan, of Canada; Mrs. James Alexander Duke, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Roberts, Miss Sadie Gibson, Miss Nina C. Roberts, Mrs. Joseph W. Pitcher, Mr. John Gibson, Jr., Mrs. R. W. Allen, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Kate Louise McMillan, of Wooster, Ohio; Mr. Robert L. Dorsey, Mr. Daniel L. Dorsey,

Dr. Francis Oswald Dorsey, Miss Ethel Dorsey and Miss Dorothy Dorsey, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Jas. L. Layman, Mrs. Henry Sheel, Mr. Thomas Layman, Miss Belle Layman and Miss Katherine Layman, of Indianapolis; Mrs. John Carroll, of Lynchburg, Va., now of New York City; Dr. Daniel Layman, of New York City; Mr. Jeremiah Dorsey, of Columbus, Mo.; Miss Avelyn Parks, Miss Lucy Glenn Parks, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Seth Borum, of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge, of Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Mrs. I. Spencer Howard and Mrs. Benjamin Watkins, of Anne Arundel County; Mrs. Guy Holliday, of Baltimore County; Dr. Frank H. Orme, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. John Purnell, Berlin; Mrs. Thomas Douglas Temple, St. Mary's County; Mrs. William Sherman VanLoan, of Annapolis; Mrs. Thomas Y. Cornelius, Miss Eliose M. Roberts, Mr. James M. Roberts, Mr. Thomas K. Roberts, Mr. William M. Roberts, of Baltimore; Mr. J. M. B. Morsell, Mr. William Sewell Morsell, Mr. W. S. Morsell, Jr., Mrs. Thomas Y. Trenchard, of North Carolina; Rev. Arthur C. Chesley, of Clayton, Del.; Mrs. George P. Loker, Misses Janice and Eleanor Loker, Master A. Morsell Loker, of St. Mary's County; Mr. George Calvert, Mr. Albert Owens, Mrs. John R. Beckert, Mrs. Betty Calvert Peters, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Bettie Boninger, Miss Grace Balch, Mr. Edwin S. Balch, Mr. Francis DuPont Balch, Mr. Thomas W. Balch, Mr. Thomas Hyde Balch, Ninian Edwards and Charles S. Deneen, both Governors of Illinois.

BEALL AND PRITCHETT GENEALOGY.

Zephaniah Beall was the son of James Beall; James Beall was son of Robert; Robert son of Ninian Beall, the owner of the site of Georgetown, Md.

This statement is sustained by the following records: Will of *James Beall* of *Robert* (Liber B., folio 139), in the Register of Wills Office, Rockville, Md. "I devise and bequeath to my beloved sons, Jeremiah and Zephaniah Beall, all that tract, 'The Resurvey on Enster Rectified and Divided,' containing 416 acres, equally. My beloved wife, Margaret, to hold the dwelling place, which consists of four lots, the remainder of the original tract 'Enster,' 140 acres, 1st vacancy, 40 acres; part of 2d vacancy, 38 acres, and also a resurvey on 'Bachelor's Purchase' one part of Wm. Tec. My three daughters, Catherine Loveless, Margery Loveless, and Mary Sinter, with son, Daniel, to hold their mother's part, reserving the family burial ground. Sons Jeremiah and Zephaniah Beall, exccutors.

Testator, THOMAS TURNER,

Probated Aug. 14, 1783.

Register of Wills."

Will of James Beall of Ninian (Liber A., folio 283), names wife Ann executrix.

"I, *James Beall* of *Ninian*, planter, of Montgomery County, Maryland, give to my brother, *Robert*, my negro boy, John; to brother Benjamin's children, viz., Lloyd, Ninian, Cephus and Nancy, L-50, after the death of wife, estate to be sold. One-third to be paid to brother *Robert*, and two-thirds to my nephews and nieces.

Certified by:

THOMAS TURNER,

Made April 17, 1778.

Register of Wills."

Probated May 22, 1780.

Ninian Beall of Ninian (Liber B., folio 413), names daughters, Ruth Gassaway, Susannah Collett, Margaret Edwards, wife of Benjamin, and Mary Watkins, also Eleanor Offutt and Rachel Lane.

Testator, SOLOMON HALLAND,

HARDAGE LANE, Executor.

Probated March 2, 1790.

Zephaniah Beall died without will. His widow, Verlinda Beall, took out letters the 9th of December, 1806. Final account rendered April 22, 1811, charges herself with the amount received from Daniel Beall, executor of his father and mother's estate, from the former L-60. 4½; from the latter, L-172. 5½. She named her children Sabra, Robert, James Ferguson, John Duncan, Margaret Ferguson, Deborah and Martha Beall.

The Land Records of Rockville, Md., show in Liber A., Nov. 12, 1779, this deed: Zephaniah Beall and Kezia, his wife, deed to Philip Casey, a tract described as follows: Whereas, the above Kezia was bequeathed by the last Will of William Pritchett, deceased, all the tract called "Eleanor Green," containing 150 acres. The same is deeded to Philip Casey for L-600 current money.

The Will of the above William Pritchett is not to be found in Rockville. This indicates that he died before 1776, when the country was set off from Frederick, and it seems further to show that the William Pritchett, Jr., was the soldier and contemporary of Zephaniah Beall. William Pritchett in 1798 sold to Wm. Oneale a tract called "Cruckall" (Liber A.) This was likely the soldier and brother of Kezia Pritchett Beall.

Zephaniah Beall was Associate, commissioned July 28, Judge of Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and died at Beallsville (named for him), Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1801.

Revolutionary record of Zephaniah Beall, copied from Maryland Muster Roll, published by Maryland Historical Society. List of Captain Edward Burgess' Company of Militia in the Lower District of Frederick County, Maryland:

Edward Burgess, Captain.

Thomas Edmondson, 1st Lieutenant.

Alexander Estop, 2d Lieutenant.

Zephaniah Beall, Ensign.

I do hereby certify that I have at sundry times reviewed eighty-seven of the men as above enrolled by Capt. Edward Burgess for the service of the Flying Camp, except two, to-wit, Obediah Wilson and Henry Clarke, who are on said list, are reported by Capt. Burgess to be effective, able-bodied men, and in my opinion and judgment the whole number, so reviewed, is composed of effective men and fit for military duty. Given under my hand this 7th day of August, 1776.

JOHN MURDOCK.

I hereby certify that the above extract is taken from the Published Muster Roll, revised by the Maryland Historical Society, by authority of a Legislative act of the State, which appropriated two thousand dollars for publishing the State Archives.

J. D. WARFIELD, A. M.,

Member of said Society.

The Beall ancestry is traced back to Scotland, County of Fife; from Largo, a seaside resort near Edinburg, Scotland;

originally spelled Beale, now Beall. Ninian Beall and his relatives were Covenanters, whose zeal caused them in some way to become mixed up with the killing of a Bishop Montgomery in their efforts to keep Episcopacy out of Scotland. On this account Ninian Beall, with some relatives, in 1655, emigrated from Scotland to Calvert County, Maryland. Ninian Beall, after coming to Maryland, and *he only*, wrote his name Beall, and all Bealls in America at the present day are descendants of Ninian Beall. Scharf's History of Maryland mentions him as Col. Ninian Beall. He became Commander-in-Chief of all the Maryland forces in the war against the Susquehannock Indians. This History also states that Col. Ninian Beall about the year 1678 induced Presbyterians to settle upon and around the locality where the cities of Washington and Georgetown, D. C., now are. Georgetown was founded by Ninian Beall. Ninian Beall, John Beall, James Beall, Zephaniah Beall and Reazin Beall, as mentioned before, are in a direct line. Said Reazin Beall, son of Zephaniah Beall and Kezia White Pritchett, widow, was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 3d of December, 1769. In a few years thereafter he accompanied his parents to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where they made a permanent settlement. This was probably in 1782, for in this year his father, Major Zephaniah Beall, was an officer in the unfortunate campaign made by a body of volunteer militia from Western Pennsylvania, under the command of Col. Crawford, against the Indians of Upper Sandusky. In 1790 an expedition was fitted out and marched against the Indians on the heads of the two Miamis. The command of this corps was given to Gen. Harmar. Reazin Beall served in *this* expedition as an officer in the Quartermaster's Department, and was with the army when a severe

action was fought between a detachment under Col. Hardin and the Indians near Ft. Wayne, 1791. That expedition having failed of its object, the troops returned to the Ohio River, where the city of Cincinnati now stands, and Reazin Beall returned to his friends in Pennsylvania. Subsequent to this, Gen. St. Clair marched a second force on the same route, and unfortunately met with an entire defeat. On Gen. Wayne being appointed to the command of the Northwestern Army, Reazin Beall received a commission as Ensign on March 13, 1793, and after some time spent in recruiting service, repaired to headquarters, where Economy, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, is now. Reazin Beall remained with the army until late in 1793, when he resigned and again returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and soon after married Rebecca Johnson, daughter of Lieutenant Richard Johnson, and Elizabeth Nash, his wife. He in 1801 moved to Steubenville, Ohio; in 1803 to New Lisbon, and in 1815 he moved to Wooster, Ohio.

Although Reazin Beall served but a few years in the regular army, it was sufficient to give him a military bias. Soon after he settled in New Lisbon, he was chosen Colonel of a regiment (being at that time the entire militia of the county), and a few years thereafter a Brigadier-General. The War of 1812 found him in that capacity. On the surrender of Gen. Hull at Detroit, a general panic seized the people, many fleeing from their homes to places of safety. In this state of things, much confidence and expectation was placed in Gen. Beall. He immediately organized a detachment, and in a few days put himself at the head of several hundred men, marched to the support of the frontier inhabitants of Wayne and Richland Counties, Ohio.

After that Gen. Beall resigned and returned home. He died at Wooster, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1843. He was a Representative in Congress from Wayne County, Ohio, 1813-1815.

THE REVOLUTIONARY RECORD OF WILLIAM PRITCHARD OR PRITCHETT.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1776.

Return of sundries for recruits for Artillery at Annapolis. Among the names of the 41 men was William Pritchett. A demand for 41 blankets, 41 coats, 35 breeches, 39 hats, 34 pair of shoes, 38 pair of stockings, for the above recruits. James Skinner, Lieutenant Maryland Muster Roll. Published by Historical Society.

CAPT. TOLFORD.

Upon the list of the Maryland Rifle Companies under Lieutenant Colonel Moses Rowlings as they stood May 31, 1777, the name of William Pritchard is recorded as rifleman.

Copy of Muster Roll of Maryland, published in McSheary's History, from which W. F. Tappon published his list of Revolutionary soldiers.

The Muster Roll contains further the name of Wm. Pritchard, private, who enlisted the 23d day of July and served three years. There is also a William Pritchett, from Dorchester, a soldier reported dead June 18, 1877.

I hereby certify as a member of the Historical Society of Maryland, Genealogist for Maryland, that the above extracts are taken as recorded in the authorities herein stated.

J. D. WARFIELD, A. M.,

Ammendale, Md.

COPY OF WILL OF WILLIAM PRITCHETT, SR.

"I desire that my negro fellows, Jack and Dick, and also my part of the Island containing 32 acres, and a part of the stock, be sold to pay my just debts.

I give to my beloved *wife*, my negro Charles, for life; after which he is to go to son *William*, provided he has the fellow appraised, and gives 2-3 of the value to his brother James and sister Jane.

To my *wife* I give the dwelling plantation, called 'Eleanor Green,' 150 acres; after her death it is to be equally divided. To a daughter Mary, a half crown. I have already provided for her. My wife to be executrix.

WILLIAM PRITCHETT. (SEAL.)

Frederick, Maryland, 1st April, 1766."

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF SERVICES OF RICHARD JOHNSON IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"To Whom it May Concern:

I hereby certify to the following Revolutionary service of Richard Johnson:

Richard Johnson was a Lieutenant in the 'Rangers on the Frontiers,' 1778-1783. Date of discharge, names of commanding officers and number of regiment not given.

For the above reference, see Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 23, page 225, 3d Series Archives.

Very truly yours,

GEO. EDWARD REED,

State Librarian and Editor Pennsylvania Archives."

Briggs' American Presbyterianism, pages 114-119:

"Ninian Beall, born in Scotland about 1625, died in Prince George's County, Maryland, in 1717, aged 92 years. (Mrs. Helen Beall Yoe, of the Virginia, Chicago, Ill., tells me that he was aged 107 years. She is also a descendant of his ancestor, Capt. Lloyd Beall, and my ancestor, Ensign Zephaniah Beall, being full cousins. K. L. McC.) William Durand was succeeded by Col. Ninian Beall. Col. Beall was cotemporary of Matthew Hill, and lived to see the establishing of the first American Presbytery. He is probably 'The Ancient Comely Man,' an Elder among the Presbyterians, who entertained the Quaker John Wilson in 1691. Ninian Beall is mentioned in the Act of the Assembly of Maryland in connection with Matthew Hill in 1676. John Wilson says, 'As we were traveling, we met with two men, one of whom being an Ancient Comely Man, kindly invited us to his house, where we staid two nights and had a meeting, though he was an Elder amongst Presbyterians. He also lent us a boat to go over the Potomac River.' The Presbyterians on the Patuxent were kept together by their Godly Elder, Col. Ninian Beall, from the time of Matthew Hill, until the arrival of Nathaniel Taylor. It is uncertain at what time Nathaniel Taylor began his ministry here, but it is said he came over with a congregation of Scots from Fifeshire in 1690. He was either sent over by the London ministers or a missionary from Boston, Mass., ministers, although they had a venerable ruling Elder, Ninian Beall. The name of Nathaniel Taylor first appears in a deed of gift of Ninian Beall. He gave half an acre of land 'for ye erecting and building of a house for ye

service of ye Almighty God." Nov. 20, 1704. Col. Ninian Beall thus overlaps Matthew Hill and Nathaniel Taylor, and is the connecting link with William Durand, the Elder, who led the persecuted Puritans from Nansmond, Virginia, to the Patuxent. In this deed of gift, given in Appendix 12, page 52, several names are mentioned which appear as Elders in the ministers of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. James Stoddard, 1707; Alexander Beall, 1708-9-14; James Beall, 1713, and Archibald Edmondson, 1716. Appendix 12, page 52, in Ninian Beall's deed of land for the Patuxent Church. Col. Ninian Beall was the venerable Elder of the Presbyterian Congregation on the Patuxent River, overlapping Matthew Hill, and Nathaniel Taylor, the chief pastor of the Puritan flock on the Patuxent River, from 1668 to 1710. In November, 1704, Col. Ninian Beall deeded a plat of ground for the erection of a church. This deed was discovered in the early winter of 1884 at Marlboro, Md., by Rev. J. W. McIlvaine, of Baltimore, who gave the following for publication:

"NOVEMBER COURT, 1704."

NINIAN BEALL
TO
NATHANIEL TAYLOR.

To All Christian Peoples to Whom These Presents Shall Come:

I, Ninian Beall, of Prince George's County, in the Province of Maryland, send greetings. Know ye that I, said Ninian Beall, being of good and perfect mind, and without any fraud or deceit, for divers causes and considerations me thereunto moving, but more especially for ye propagation of ye Gospel of

Christ Jesus, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents do freely, voluntarily and absolutely give, grant and confirm unto Nathaniel Taylor, minister of ye Gospel, and to Richard Bradley, James Stoddard, John Battie, Archibald Edmondson, Thomas Beall, Sr., Thomas Beall, Jr., Ninian Beall, Jr., Charles Beall, Christopher Thompson, Joshua Hall, John Brown, John Henry, *James* Beall, Alexander Beall, William Offutt, John Sopphe, and to their successors, for ye erecting and building of a House for ye service of ye Almighty God, that parcel of land called "ye Meddows," lying on ye Western Branch of Patuxent River in Prince George's County, Maryland. Beginning (here follows a description of the measurements of the tract, so many perches, etc., which were not easy to make out), containing half an acre of land, be it more or less. To have and to hold, ye said land and tenement unto said Nathaniel Taylor, Robert Bradley, James Stoddard, John Battie, Archibald Edmondson, Thomas Beall, Sr., Thomas Beall, Jr., William Beall, Jr., Charles Beall, Christopher Thompson, Joshua Hall, John Brown, John Henry, James Beall, Alexander Beall, William Offutt, John Sopphe, and to their successors (illegible), their own proper use, for ye aforesaid use and *no* other, from the day of this date, to hold forever peaceably, quietly, without any manner of reclaim by me, ye said Ninian Beall, and I, ye said Ninian Beall, have put ye said Nathaniel Taylor, Robert Bradley, James Stoddard, John Battie, Archibald Edmondson, Thomas Beall, Sr., Thomas Beall, Jr., William Beall, Jr., Charles Beall, Christopher Thompson, Joshua Hall, John Brown, John Henry, *James Beall*,

Alexander Beall, William Offutt, John Soppher, into peaceable possession by the delivery of a piece of money called a sixpence—I have paid and delivered unto ye said Nathaniel Taylor in behalf of him, and the rest of the above named persons, this day and date thereof. In witness of which I have hereunto set my hand, and seals, ye 20th of November, Anno Dom. 1704.

NINIAN BEALL,

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

JOHN WRIGHT.

SAMUEL MAGRUDER.

Otto, Prince George's County Court, called and held ye 23d November, Anno Dom. 1704, for our Sovereign Lady Ann, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, etc. ("The Royal Titles.")

(Marion E. Beall, of the War Department of Washington, D. C., is a grandson of the Alexander Beall above mentioned, and he tells me that Alexander Beall was one of *eighteen* children. K. L. McC.)

From Merl's Maryland Colony:

"In concluding a sketch of the established Church of the Colony, it will not be inappropriate to glance at the Presbyterian immigration. At an early period, some say as early as 1670 (it was 1655, K. L. McC.), Col. Ninian Beall came from Barbadoes with a number of persons, who were originally from Scotland, and occupied the region between Washington City, D. C., and Patuxent, a portion of which was called 'New Scotland.' Ninian Beall was intrepid and enterprising and among the laws of 1699 is an 'Act of gratitude,' as given elsewhere in this sketch, 'To Col. Ninian Beall, for his services upon all incursions and

disturbances of the neighboring Indians, seventy-five pounds sterling, to be laid out for three serviceable negroes, for him and his wife, and afterward for his children, the said negroes, and their increase, not to be subject to execution, or judgment, during his or his wife's life.' Here is another version of the story of the 'Ancient Comely Man,' referred to as above given, as from the records of Maryland history:

"In 1691, the good John Wilson, on his way from a mission to Virginia and Carolina, traveling all day, sat down in the dark of the evening to eat some 'bread and cheese.' In his journal he writes, "We lodged that night in the woods, and as soon as day broke, we set forward on our journey, and met with two men, one of whom being an 'Ancient Comely Man,' kindly invited us to his house, where we staid two nights, and had a meeting, *though* he was an *Elder amongst* Presbyterians.' He also lent us his boat to go over the Potomac, and that night we lodged at a poor man's house, and had no bed to lie on; we got the next day over the Patuxent River."

From Hodge's Presbyterian Church:

"A considerable number of Scotch also settled in Maryland. Col. Ninian Beall, a native of Fifeshire, having become implicated in the trouble arising out of the conflict in the Episcopacy, fled first to Barbadoes, and then removed to Maryland, where he made an extensive purchase of land, covering much of the present site of Washington and Georgetown, D. C. He sent home to urge his friends and neighbors to join him in his exile, and had influence enough to induce about two hundred to come over. They arrived about 1690, bringing with them their pastor, Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, and founded the Church and Con-

gregation of Upper Marlboro. Ninian Beall emigrated from Scotland at the time of the reign of Charles II. and James II. of England, called old James VII. of Scotland."

Presbyterian Review, Vol. 9, 1888. Article, Ninian Beall, by J. W. McIlvaine, Baltimore, Md.

"The subject of our sketch has long had a place among the founders of Presbyterianism in this country, he coming to America about 1655. A Mrs. Balch, of Maryland, wife of Dr. Balch, is a descendant of Col. Ninian Beall. Col. Beall played an important part in the early history of the Presbyterian Church, and is perhaps the earliest Elder of whom we have any account. Under date of Jan. 16, 1687, 'came Ninian Beall, of Calvert County, Maryland, planter, and proved right to 50 acres of land for his time of service performed with Richard Hall, of same county.' He had been in Maryland then some twelve years. This upsets the story of his being the wealthy head of a Scotch Colony. His brother, Thomas Beall, was a carpenter, but he assisted many of his countrymen to emigrate. Now, what facts are known about Ninian Beall have been gathered from old deeds, from Acts of the Assembly, from investigations made after Coode's Rebellion, by Colonial authorities, and lastly from his Will. This last document is the only one we possess, of which he can in any sense be the author. And, unfortunately for Presbyterian history, all church records have perished, except the deed of land to the Church of Upper Marlboro, Md., made by him in 1704. He took an active part in military affairs of the Province, and had an estate in 1668 named 'Soldier's Fortune.' He took part in battles in which the Cove-

nanters strove to maintain their liberties. In 1668, he obtained a certificate for 300 acres of land called 'Bachelor's Choice.' Ninian and Thomas Beall both came over to this country to avoid religious intolerance. Col. Ninian Beall seems to have been a poor man when he came to America, but, like many a Canny Scot, who has followed him since, he soon became rich. The land records are full of deeds executed in his name. At least a dozen estates are mentioned.

In 1676 he paid taxes to the amount of 2,860 pounds of tobacco. His will shows him to have been possessed of considerable of property, three plantations, amounting in all to 1,708 acres; a water mill on Collington Branch, and iron works there, besides his personal property. He was one of the earliest manufacturers in the Province, and the special articles of manufacture, flour and iron, are those which have been carried on very successfully in Maryland. Ninian Beall took a prominent part in the history of the times, rendering great service to the state and Church. He was in the Colonial Militia; was Lieutenant in 1668, Captain in 1682, and Colonel in 1692. Ninian Beall was in some way mixed up in the Coode Rebellion, which took place in 1689. Coode was joined by several persons, among them Ninian Beall, whom Coode is said to have called his 'Argyll,' after the great Scotch Covenanter. Ninian Beall was elected Burgess. The affair ended in the disgrace of most of the leaders, but Ninian Beall seemed to be honest in his intentions, for he did not share in the disgrace which befel most of his companions. On the contrary, he was appointed by the new Governor in 1692, Chief Military Officer of Calvert County. No charges of *any* kind appearing against him, he was again and again returned as Burgess to the Assembly. To show how well

he stood with the community, the Assembly, in 1699, passed an 'Act of Gratitude to Col. Beall for his services upon all incursions and disturbances of the neighboring Indians,' voting him 75 pounds sterling, to be laid out for three serviceable negroes for himself and wife.' No doubt he deserved this, as he had been in the service of the Colony for over thirty years as a soldier, and as he was now *considerably* over 70 years of age, it was time for him to retire. Besides his career as a soldier, he was also, like Washington, after him, a surveyor. Ninian Beall was active in keeping the Presbyterians active; he was wealthy, liberal, and although not a bigot, yet very decided in his religious beliefs. The members of Col. Beall's family are largely represented; his two sons, his brother Thomas and his nephew, James Beall, who afterward was an Elder. As late as 1699, Ninian Beall signed a petition as Burgess of the Assembly to William the III. to allow the establishment of the *Church of England* in Maryland. Yet very soon after the establishment of Episcopacy, Ninian Beall, who voted for it, is found working vigorously for Presbyterianism. He naturally loved the church of his Fathers. The county in which he lived was full of Presbyterians; moreover, he may have foreseen how the plans for Church establishment would end, as it did end in disappointment. There is one gift of our worthy Elder which still survives. A very handsome silver service, made by a celebrated London silversmith; it was an early gift to the Patuxent Church. It was made in 1707, and presented by the worthy patron, Col. Ninian Beall. The service was sent to the church at Bladensburg, originally part of the Patuxent Parish, after the Church at Upper Marlboro was abandoned. Part of the service has been lost, but two chalices and a handsome tankard still remain

in use by the Church, which is now located at Hyattsville. It is, so far as known, the *oldest* silver service in use in the United States. The latter part of his life, Ninian Beall spent in Prince George's County, on the Southern banks of the Patuxent River, near Upper Marlboro. His mills and iron works at Collington are in this neighborhood. He made his will on Jan. 15, 1717, and it was probated Feb. 28, 1717. Sometime between these dates he died in extreme old age, being 92 years old. (One of his descendants, Mrs. Helen Beall Yoe, of the Virginia, Chicago, Ill., tells me that he was 107 years old at time of death. Her ancestor, Capt. Lloyd Beall, and my ancestor, Ensign Zephaniah Beall, were cousins. K. L. McC.) In his Will, which he executed just before his death, his liberal spirit appears. He appears to have been God-father to several children, a fact which shows that he was not too strong a Presbyterian to sanction the prelatical practice. To them, and to his grandchildren, he ordered 'to be bought and distributed' a book of Christopher Nesse, a celebrated Puritan Divine, entitled, 'Advice to the Young, the Middle Aged and the Aged.' He also possessed a book of Bishop Cooper, which he highly prized, and left to his son Charles. He lies buried probably in the old graveyard of Upper Marlboro. If any stone ever marked his grave, it has perished. For a time his name seemed forgotten. His remains have been reinterred and are buried near Washington, D. C. (K. L. McC.) The Presbyterian Church ought not to allow the memory of one of her earliest founders, one who was a tower of strength in the days of her feebleness, to perish in oblivion."

(One of his descendants in the War Department, Washington, D. C., is a grandson of Alexander Beall. His name is Marion E. Beall, and he tells me that Alexander Beall was one of eighteen children. K. L. McC.)

"English Surnames and their Significance," by Charles Bardsley, page 87:

"Beal, Beale, Beall. Local of Beal. Sometimes called 'Bell on the Hill.' A Hamlet of Durham, close to the sea."

In the name of God, Amen:

I, NINIAN BEALL, of Prince George's County, in the Province of Maryland, &c., &c.

I give and bequeath unto my son George, my plantation and tract of land called the "Rock of Dumbarton," lying and being at Rock Creek. Stock thereon, both cattle, hogs, &c.

Item: I give and bequeath to my son, George Beall, his choice of one of my feather beds, bolster, pillow and other furniture thereunto belonging, with two cows and calves and half of my sheep, from off this plantation I now live on, unto him and his heirs, forever.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my son-in-law, Andrew Hambleton, my negro woman, Alie, unto him and his heirs, forever.

Item: I give and bequeath to my granddaughter, Mary Beall, the daughter of my son, Ninian Beall, deceased, the one-half part of my moveables, or personal estate of cattle, hogs, horses, household goods, after my legacies before bequeathed are paid and satisfied, unto her and her heirs, forever.

Item: I give and bequeath to my grandson, Samuel Beall, all the remaining part of Bacon Hall, together with the plantation and orchard and tobacco houses thereon belonging with this proviso, that when he comes of age of one and twenty, that he make over by a firm conveyance all his right and title that he

has unto a certain tract of land called Semes, beginning on the south side of the road going to Mount Calvert, unto the said Mary Beall and unto her heirs forever, but if my grandson should die before he arrives to be of age to make the land as aforesaid, then I do bequeath unto my said granddaughter the whole tract of Bacon Hall, with the houses, orchards thereto, to her and her heirs, forever.

Item: I give and bequeath to my grandson, Samuel Beall, my water mill, lying on Collington Branch, with the houses, work houses and all other thereunto to the said Samuel Beall and his heirs, forever.

Item: I give and bequeath to my son-in-law, Joseph Belt, part of a tract of land called Good Luck, containing two hundred and forty-five acres, he allowing to my heirs the sum of four thousand pounds of tobacco, according to our former agreement, he deducting what I owe him on his books for several wares and merchandise, to the said Joseph and his heirs, forever.

Item: Whereas, I owe several debts, I do empower my trustees hereafter named, to enable them to pay the same, to sell a certain tract of land called "Recovery," lying and in the freshes of Patuxent River, near the head of the Western Branch, to be sold, it containing four hundred acres. The aforesaid tract of land bequeath unto my son Belt is adjoining thereunto.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my son, Charles Beall, a book of Bishop Cooper's, a "Work of the Church," and the "Chronicles of King Charles the First and Second." I do request and oblige my son, Charles Beall, and son, George Beall, to send for a dozen books entitled, "Advice to the Young, Middle

Aged, and the Aged," set forth by one Mr. Christopher Nesse. Books to be distributed among my grandchildren and Godsons.

Item: I give and bequeath unto my son, Charles, a thousand acres of land lying on the south side of Great Chaptank, in a creek called Watts's Creek, unto him and his heirs, forever, and lastly, I do make, ordain and declare and appoint my grandson, Samuel Beall, to be my whole and sole executor in this, my last will and testament, and I do advise my loving son, Charles Beall, Joseph Belt and George Beall, to do and perform my advice as above expressed and do for my executor until he arrives at the age of one and twenty, hereby revoking and annulling all former wills made by me. And do advise my said sons to use their best care and endeavor that my grandchildren, and children of my beloved son, Ninian Beall, deceased, to be brought up and have that education suitable to their estate. I do also appoint my said sons trustees to this, my last will, to make their appearance every Easter Tuesday, or any other time as they shall think a more fitting time, at my dwelling plantation yearly, to inspect into all the affairs thereof, and a yearly increase of all creatures upon my plantation and all the mill, for and on the behalf of my two grandchildren who are to be joint sharers therein; my granddaughter to have her portion the day of her marriage.

I set my hand and seal the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1717.

NINIAN BEALL. (SEAL.)

Deeds, Book C, Deed of gift from Col. Ninian Beall and
 Marlboro, Prince Ruth, his wife, of personal property to sons,
 George's County. Charles Beall, Ninian Beall, Thomas Beall,
 PP. 185-186. John Beall, George Beall and to daughters,
 Hester, Mary and Rachel Beall. 4th of
 March, 1707.

Rent Roll of "The Barranee," surveyed 13th April,
 Prince George's 1686, for John Beall, on the side of the
 County, Book Eastern Branch of the Potomac; 472 acres.
 L, P. 70.

Deed, P. 333. "Good Luck" (James Beall's part), sur-
 veyed for said James Beall, 4th of June, 1714,
 beginning at a bounded white oak, &c. Pat-
 ented 20th April, 1719; 443 acres.

Ibed., P. 118. "Long Head," surveyed 7th February, 1711,
 for James Beall, beginning at a bound oak,
 &c. Patented 10th of April, 1717; 782 acres.

Annapolis Account of Charles Beall, administrator of
 Accounts Bk. goods and chattels and credits of *John* Beall,
 32 C, P. 154. late of Prince George's County, deceased.

INVENTORY 231 L.

Accountant humbly craveth allowance for
 payment of disbursements.

Paid for Wine at ye burial, 2s. 13d.

Paid for making ye coffin, &c., May 21, 1711,
 1 L.

Ibid., Inventory and Accounts, Book 31, P. 409. Inventory of the estate of *John* Beall, late of Prince George's County, made by William Scott, William Thompson (including silver buckles, &c.), July 24, 1710. -

The minor children of Ninian Beall, Junior, mentioned in his will, probated 1710, and in that of his father, Col. Ninian Beall, probated 1717, were Samuel Beall and Mary Beall.

The children of Captain Charles Beall, mentioned in his will probated 1740, were sons Charles Beall, ~~Marion~~ Beall and Joshua Beall, and daughters, Mary Beall and Rachel Beall.

Thomas Beall, by will probated 1708, left personal property to his brothers, *John* Beall and George Beall. His brother, Ninian Beall, executor.

The children of George Beall, will probated 1780, were (Colonel) George Beall, born 1729. Lewin Beall, Thomas Beall, Patrick Beall, Lucy Beall, Mary Beall, Elizabeth Beall and Jane Beall.

There are unfortunately no distributions preserved in Maryland prior to 1754, but the children of *John* Beall, who died 1710, seem to have been *James* Beall, Alexander Beall, John Beall, Sr., and perhaps Thomas Beall, who was living in Prince George's County with a grown son in 1735.

WILL OF JAMES BEALL, OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

(Abstract.)
Marlboro,
Prince George's
County, Will
Book 1, P. 140.

To eldest son, *John* Beall, "Rover's Content and Fife" and "Good Luck," on eastern side of Cabin John Branch and "Dunalddie." To son Nathaniel Beall, "Easy Purchase and Addition." To son James Beall, "Good Luck and Long Head." To sons Robert and Joseph Beall, "Lat Hill." To son *Zephaniah* Beall, "Allison's Park and Cooper's." To wife, *Sarah* Beall, dwelling, plantation and negroes. To daughter Sarah, part of "Beall's Manor" and L30 to be paid by son-in-law, Thomas Odell, on day of marriage. To Rev. Hugh Conn, L10. Remainder of estate between children. Brother Alexander Beall and son, John Beall, Cousin William Beall and John Beall, Sr., executors. Made 21 November, 1723. Probated 12 July, 1725.

FROM BOYD'S HISTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

From the Rent Roll of Maryland. "Allison's Park," surveyed for John Allison, 1715, 620 acres, south of Wall's Branch. P. 34.

"Dumaldry," surveyed for James Beall, Sept. 16, 1715, 225 acres. P. 37.

"Layhill," surveyed for *James Beall*, 17th of August, 1716, 2,298 acres.

Beall's "Manor," surveyed for Charles and William Beall, Feb. 14, 1720, 1,787 acres.

Ninian Beall came from Lifesheim, Scotland, to America in 1655, commanded the Maryland forces in engagements with the Patuxents, and the State passed an act of gratitude to him. His son, George, was the founder of Georgetown in 1751. He and his brother, Thomas, held commissions as Colonels in the Revolutionary War; it is from these that most of the Bealls are descendants.

The original land patent was issued to Ninian Beall Nov. 15, 1703, of 795 acres. The beautiful old home, Dunkenton House, is still standing in what is now P street in Georgetown, D. C. Largo Lifesheim was the town in which Ninian Beall was born, where it is said that he married Elizabeth Gordon, of the same place, for first wife. He brought with him a gleaming suit of armor and always appeared clad from head to foot in it; for years it was in the family of Mr. Thomas Beall.

George, son of Ninian Beall, married a Magruder, a member of the turbulent family of MacGregor, which outlawed the English Government in 1633.

Thomas Brooks Beall was Col. George Beall's other son. Thomas Beall married an Orme, coming from Staffordshire and Cumberland, and died in 1819. Of the daughters born of this marriage, one married a great nephew of Gen. Washington's wife, a Custis, and the other married Major John Peter, at one time Mayor of Georgetown, D. C.

BENJAMIN EDWARDS

Benjamin, son of Hayden Edwards, was born in 1752 and died 1826. He married Margaret Beall, granddaughter of Col. Ninian Beall, of Montgomery County, Maryland. He was a member of the State convention of Maryland, that ratified the Federal Constitution, and a member of the General Assembly of Maryland and a member of the first Congress. The Hon. William Wirt was a member of Benjamin Edwards' family. He was received into the family of Mr. Edwards at the age of fifteen, nominally as a private tutor for his son. This arrangement was an act of kindness and beneficence on the part of Mr. Edwards to aid Mr. Wirt in his education without the restraint that charity imposes.

OBITUARY OF BENJAMIN EDWARDS BY WILLIAM WIRT.

Died, on the 13th of November, 1826, at his residence in Elkton, Todd County, Kentucky, Benjamin Edwards, in the 74th year of his age, and the 56th of his Christian life. His venerable consort, Mrs. Martha Edwards, after a union of more than fifty years, preceded him to the grave about three months before. They both resigned this world with that perfect composure and full assurance of future happiness, which religion can inspire, and left behind them a numerous and respectable family of children and their descendants, to imitate their virtues and to deplore their loss.

Mr. Edwards was a native of Stafford County, in Virginia; and before he came of age, he intermarried with Margaret, the daughter of Ninian Beall, of Montgomery County, Maryland, and resided, for nearly twenty-five years, on his farm of Mount

Pleasant, about nine miles above the court house of that county. His pursuits were those of agriculture and merchandise, which he conducted with industry and irreproachable integrity.

He had not the advantage of a classical education, but nature had given him a mind of extraordinary force and comprehension, and a moral character of uncommon elevation and energy. He was one of nature's great men; and she had stamped this character most strikingly on his countenance and person. He was large and well formed; his countenance strongly marked with intelligence and benevolence; his step and movements uncommonly dignified and commanding; and in his whole action there was an easy, unaffected gracefulness, which proclaimed the gentleman and the man of feeling, in a manner not to be mistaken. Though his manners were highly prepossessing, conciliatory and kind, yet such was the dignity that surrounded him, and the respect with which he impressed all who approached him, that no man dreamt of using an irreverent liberty, or indulging in a thoughtless levity in his presence. His colloquial powers were unrivalled in any company in which the writer of this article ever saw him. He had a manly and melodious voice, a natural fluency and eloquence that never hesitated, the most striking originality and vigor of thought, the aptest and happiest illustrations drawn from the objects of nature around him, and an accuracy and integrity of judgment, which have never been surpassed, on the objects that called for his decision. He had supplied the deficiencies of youthful education by careful reading, and had acquired a correct style, which was yet marked with the native strength and originality of his thoughts, and he conversed with great power, even on the subjects of literature, taste and science; and many have been the flippant scholars and collegians,

who, after the interchange of a few remarks, have felt themselves rebuked by his superior mind, and learned to listen with instinctive reverence and delight.

He made himself an excellent historian, both in ancient and modern history; and to his children and their young companions (of whom the writer was one), with whom he always took pleasure in conversing, he was one of the most instructive companions whom the kindness of Providence could have sent them. Though always pious, there was nothing austere, obtrusive or revolting in his religion; and in his domestic circle he would often indulge himself with great playfulness, and with the most successful humor; yet no occasion was ever lost in instilling into them pure and honorable and lofty sentiments and principles, and kindling in them the flame of patriotic and virtuous emulation, holding up to them, with great eloquence, the example of ancient patriots, orators, and statesmen, with which he was so much enamored, as if he were still in his youth.

He rose to considerable distinction before he left Maryland, which was about thirty years ago. He represented the county of Montgomery for several years in the State Legislature; was a member of the State Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution; and, afterwards, a member of Congress for the district in which he lived. Though nature had made him an orator of high order, he was restrained, by his unconquerable diffidence, from hazarding himself often in public debate. He spoke but rarely, and then on local subjects, when forced forward by a high sense of duty; yet on one of these occasions, in the Assembly of Maryland, with so much force did he strike the House, that the late Samuel Chase, and several others of the most competent judges of eloquence in that body, crossed the

floor of the House to congratulate him, and to assure him that it rested with himself to become one of the most distinguished speakers of the age. But he was restrained, by diffidence, from profiting by this suggestion, and a man who may be justly pronounced to have been one of nature's happiest efforts, has now passed away, to be forgotten by the world. Never will he be forgotten by the grateful heart from which this humble tribute flows; nor that excellent woman, who was the fit and happy counterpart of so extraordinary a man. They were both an honor to their species, ornaments to the church to which they belonged, and are now amongst the spirits of the blessed, who surround the Throne on High.

WILLIAM WIRT.

NINIAN EDWARDS

Ninian Edwards was born in 1775, and died in 1833. He was a son of Benjamin Edwards. He was Major of the Kentucky militia in 1802, Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1806, Chief Justice of the State of Kentucky in 1808, Governor of Illinois Territory from 1809 to 1818, United States Senator from Illinois, 1818 to 1824, Governor of Illinois from 1826 to 1830. He died in 1833, aged 58.

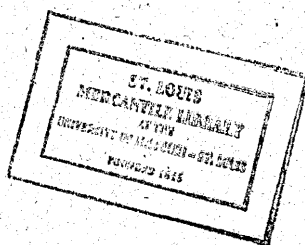
FROM FORD'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

Ninian Edwards was born in Maryland and brought up in Kentucky. He was bred to the legal profession, and became Attorney General of Kentucky at an early age. At the age of twenty-eight he was appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Appeals. He held this office when he was appointed the first

Governor of the Illinois Territory in 1809. Edwards was a large, well made man, with a noble, princely appearance, which was a circumstance greatly in his favor, as Governor over a rude people, of whom it may be said, that the animal greatly predominated over the intellectual man. In fact, it may well be questioned whether mankind ever will become so intellectual and spiritual, that mere size, vigor of muscle, and consequent animal spirits, will cease to have more influence with the multitude than mere intellect, unaided by those fleshly advantages. Gov. Edwards had been Governor of the Illinois Territory for nine years, and was then elected to the United States Senate. In this office he showed an extensive knowledge of public affairs, and became distinguished as a man of fine talents throughout the Union. Whilst in the Senate he was appointed by President Monroe to be Minister to Mexico. It is worthy of remark here, that he never condescended to the common, low arts of electioneering. Whenever he went out among the people he arrayed himself in the style of a gentleman of the olden time, dressed in fine broadcloth, with short breeches, long stockings, and high, fair-topped boots; was drawn in a fine carriage, driven by a negro; and for success, he relied upon his speeches, which were delivered with great pomp, and in a style of diffuse and florid eloquence. When he was inaugurated in 1826, he appeared before the General Assembly wearing a gold-laced cloak, and with great pomp he pronounced his first message to the two Houses of the Legislature. Governor Edwards died of cholera in Belleville, in the year 1833.

NINIAN W. EDWARDS

Ninian W. Edwards was the son of Ninian Edwards, the first and only Territorial Governor of Illinois, and was born April 15, 1809, near Frankfort, Ky. His father, at that time, was Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. He was married to Elizabeth P. Todd, in Lexington, Ky., February 16, 1832. She was the daughter of Robert S. Todd. In 1834 Governor Reynolds appointed him Attorney General of Illinois. In 1836 he was elected a Representative in the Legislature, and he served in the Legislature, either in the Senate or the House, from 1836 to 1852. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1848. In 1854 he was appointed by the Governor attorney before the Board of Commissioners to investigate the claims of canal contractors against the State, amounting to over \$1,500,000. In 1854 he received the appointment of State Superintendent of Public Instruction by Governor Matteson, and was the first incumbent of that office. He was retained in this office by the Legislature until 1857. He was always a champion of free schools, and drafted the law in regard to them which was first adopted in the State. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him United States Commissary with the rank of Major, which place he held until August, 1865. He had four children: Julia E. Baker, Elizabeth E. Clover, Charles Edwards and Albert S. Edwards. Ninian W. Edwards died Sept. 2, 1889. His wife died Feb. 22, 1888. She was a sister of Mrs Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln died at the residence of Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, July 16, 1882, the same house in which she was married November 2, 1842.



From the Annual Address of the Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, 1889:

The departure of Ninian W. Edwards was not a surprise. He was old and full of days, and life was held by a very delicate thread, still he lingered on. He carried away with him the record of a long life well spent. He united epochs in his birth and death, which, were we to sketch them in reference to the conditions of our country, would seem to be centuries apart, so rapid has been the growth and so great the change since he was born, in 1809. Mr. Edwards fills no inconsiderable place in the history of this State, and it was his good fortune to be associated in most intimate relations with many eminent men. While his memory continued unimpaired, he was one of the best of living authorities in regard to State and national politics and jurisprudence. He was a thorough gentleman, and most anxious always that due and proper respect should be accorded to others, while he himself was extremely simple and unaffected in his tastes and manners. When we came to Springfield ten years ago, Mr. Edwards and his charming wife had already retired from society, but the tradition was that none had entertained more elegantly and with greater satisfaction to their guests than they had done in days gone by. It was our privilege to be admitted to their friendship, and to enjoy the privacy of a lovely home, on which the sun of life was setting. That sun has now gone down. The wife went first. We spoke of her departure in our last address; after an interval the husband has followed, and both now are gone. The church remembers them, she never forgets her children, since they are always in her dear embrace, whether they live or die, and the subjects of her prayers until the judgment.

ALBERT G. EDWARDS

General Albert G. Edwards was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on October 15, 1812. He was the second son of Gov. Ninian Edwards. Benjamin Edwards, the grandfather of General Edwards, was a member of the First Congress of the United States.

At the age of 14 years, General Edwards entered school at West Point, where he graduated with honors, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, and went with a company of artillery on the campaign against the Indians engaged in the Black Hawk war. At the close of the Black Hawk war, he entered the United States Army as Second Lieutenant and served ten years, and then resigned his commission as Major and went to St. Louis, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1862, Governor Gamble appointed him Commander of the St. Louis division of State Guards, and for some time he had command of the troops of St. Louis. Later, Governor Gamble appointed him Bank Commissioner of Missouri, which position he held until he was appointed Sub-Treasurer of the United States, at St. Louis, by President Lincoln, a few days before the President was assassinated. This was the last appointment made by President Lincoln. He held the position of Sub-Treasurer until 1887. On June 4, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary Jencks, daughter of Daniel Jencks, whose father was Governor of the State of Rhode Island. Benjamin F., George L. and Albert N., sons of General Edwards, are engaged in business in St. Louis. General Edwards died in 1892.

BENJAMIN S. EDWARDS

Benjamin S. Edwards was born on the 3d day of June, 1818, in Madison County, Illinois, and died in Springfield, Illinois; February 4, 1886. He was the youngest son of Ninian Edwards, the first Governor of Illinois Territory, afterwards United States Senator, and the third Governor of the State. Benjamin S. Edwards graduated in Yale College in the class of 1838, studied law at the law school connected with that college, and in 1840 completed his preparatory studies for the profession with Hon. Stephen T. Logan, of Springfield, Ill., and in March, 1841, commenced to practice. *He was contemporary with such legal lights as Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen T. Logan, Col. E. D. Baker, Jesse B. Thomas, McDougal and Lamborn—men who have passed into history as “giants of their day.”* The fact that he was able to attain and maintain a prominent position among such men, attests his ability and energy as a lawyer. He was regarded as the model of industry in the profession, and a life student in the science of law; standing as he did, the peer of the most distinguished, he had measured swords at the bar of the most eminent tribunals, with all the most distinguished legal spartans, and always acquired a fresh laurel to his professional wreath.

He had but little taste, and less admiration for the political arena, but on several occasions yielding to the desire of his neighbors and friends, whose confidence he never compromised, he permitted them to nominate him first for the Constitutional Convention of 1862, to which he was elected, and then for Congress in 1868, in a district largely opposed to him politically, the majority of which he greatly reduced, although his opponent

was highly popular with his party. In 1869, in response to a very general demand on the part of the bar and people, regardless of party bias, he became a candidate for Judge of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, and was elected. He discharged the duties of the position in a manner eminently satisfactory to lawyers and litigants, but retired from the bench before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and resumed the active practice of the profession which he loved and adorned.

On the 13th of August, 1839, he was married to Miss Helen K. Dodge, daughter of Col. Henry S. Dodge, and granddaughter of Dr. John Varick, of New York City, and great granddaughter of Theodorus Van Wyck, of Holland, and thus related to the "Knickerbocker" families of Van Wycks, Van Courtlandt, and Van Renssalears, on the Hudson.

Mrs. Edwards passed away March 18, 1909, aged 89. Surviving her are three daughters, Helen M. Condell, Alice E. Ferguson, and Mary S. Raymond.

HAYDEN EDWARDS

Hayden Edwards was born in 1733 and was married to Miss Penelope Sanford, of Stafford County, Va., and subsequently removed to Bourbon County, Ky., where he died July 13, 1813, and was buried at Westwood Farm. From this issue there were four daughters and four sons, viz: Elizabeth Chancellor, Penelope Pope, Polly Ashmore, Nancy Williams, John, Sanford, Benjamin and George. John Edwards was one of the first United States Senators to represent Kentucky, and his numerous descendants reside in that State. Sanford Edwards was a resident of South Carolina.

Benjamin Edwards married a daughter of Ninian Beall, and resided in Todd County, Ky., and from this issue there were three sons, viz: Ninian, Benjamin and Cyrus, residents of Illinois.

George Edwards married Elizabeth Monroe, a cousin of President James Monroe, and was a resident of Kentucky, and their descendants were James and William, Sophia Moran, Sarah Hill, Elizabeth Smith, Polly Allison, Penelope Smith and Susan Cantrill.

Elizabeth Smith, nee Edwards, was married to George A. Smith, of Bourbon County, Ky., and their descendants were Amanda Hutchison, Sophia Taylor, Elizabeth Shropshire, Susan Boswell, Mary Bedford, Emma Ford, Sallie Hildreth, Margaret Moreland, and four sons that died without issue.

GENEALOGY OF THE EDWARDS FAMILY

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There are perhaps few families over our whole country of more prominence than that of Edwards, or who can show a more direct descent and claim to nobility.

From the New England States, as well as the Middle and Southern States, the name of Edwards is noted for men of great literary attainments, oratorical powers and couragous warriors.

The family is of Welsh lineage, dating from Tudor Trevor, Lord of Hereford, founder of the tribe of the "Marches."

The name in Welsh was "Rhys-ap-Ednyfed," from which it resolved into Edwards of Chirk, from whom descended Joshua Edwards, of Lancaster County, England.

The first baron with arms was created in 1644, by royal decree, to Sir Thomas Edwards, Knt.

From him descended William Edwards, Gentleman, born 1620, who came from Gloucester County, England, and settled at Hartford, Connecticut, 1639.

He brought the coat of arms, as given for the New England family, which is still found on the seal and silver, as devised by the celebrated Jonathan Edwards.

This William Edwards, the immigrant, was the only son of Richard Edwards, fellow of Oxford and Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. He came from Wales to London in 1580.

The Edwards family in America can trace their family back for ten generations without a flaw or break.

Turning to the Virginia family, the first name, as given by Crozier, in his "General Armory," is that of John Edwards, of Lancaster County, Virginia, 1667.

The arms as described to him, however, differ considerably from those of the New England branch, which renders it probable that the Virginia Edwardses were of another line, though evidently of the same stock, for Burks gives the tiger heads instead of the tiger crest.

We have followed Crozier in giving the arms here displayed, and will trace the family from John Edwards, who is mentioned as being in the Colonial service, from Surry County, 1687, as a cavalryman from Bog-Island in that county.

Of his family we have but little; but his son John was in command of a company of foot soldiers from Spotsylvania County, 1742, and Hening speaks of him as being in Captain Winen's Company, First Virginia Regiment, in the French and English war.

The families soon after were largely represented in the eastern counties, as the names of Nathaniel and William Edwards are recorded as assisting in building the first church, court house and prison for Brunswick County, in 1720, being cut off from Surry.

Even before this, the eloquent preaching of the Rev. Mr. Edwards throughout the Colony had a marked effect for good, and the body of his sainted wife rests in the grave-yard at Jamestown, with those of the Jacquelins and Harrisons, among whom they married.

In 1777 they are recorded in the church in Northumberland, Thomas Edwards being a vestryman.

Hening, in his Statutes, gives many of the family who were in the early legislative body, or military service of the Colony.

Benjamin, Thomas, John, William, Jeremiah, James and Jonathan Edwards all served in the Colonial service from 1756 to the Revolution.

These were all grandchildren or great-grandchildren of the immigrant, as their locality proves.

Coming down later, as the family increased and spread, we find many of these given names retained in the descending generations, as for instance, we find James Edwards, the elder, King William County, selling land to James Edwards, the younger, of Spotsylvania, 1756.

Uriah Edwards, who died 1781, had sons—Uriah, John, Benjamin, Moses, and Milly and Mary, Rebecca and Elizabeth.



Again we find John and John, Jr., Jonathan, Jr., Uriah, Jr., James, Jr., with their sons and daughters, transmitting the same names to their posterity, thus giving the searcher into this numerous family a most intricate task.

Up to 1800, Nathaniel Edwards was living in Southampton County. James Edwards was of Nansemond County, who married a Miss Quinn. Thomas Edwards of Middlesex, 1785, married a Miss Ruffin, daughter of William Ruffin of Surry County, who died 1809. William Edwards of Surry County died 1797; his wife was Susannah, and his sons were William, Thomas, Richard and Harry. He had a brother, Richard Edwards, and an uncle, William Edwards.

John Edwards (son of John Edwards, Sr., and grandson of the immigrant), born in Virginia, 1755, died in Kentucky, 1837, was one of the prominent pioneers to that State, which was then (1780) part of Virginia.

He there entered patents for 23,000 acres of land, and was in the Legislature from 1781-1785 and 1796-1800 in the State of Kentucky.

He was a delegate to cut off Kentucky from Virginia, 1785-'88, and also in convention to ratify the Constitution, and served in Congress from Kentucky, 1791-1795.

His eldest son, Dr. John Ellis Edwards, born in North Carolina, 1814, and died in Lynchburg, Virginia, 1891, was one of the most prominent divines in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and ministered for twenty-one years in Richmond, Virginia. It was the privilege of the writer of this to hear that most holy man of God, and to bear witness of his eloquent, tender and most beseeching words, which could not fail to affect his hearers.

Not only was he a most impressive and forcible preacher, but also as an author. His several works, both historical and biographical, are most interesting.

His son, Dr. Landon B. Edwards, who was born in Prince Edward County, was equally eminent as a physician in the C. S. A., being stationed at Lynchburg, after which he moved to Richmond and edited a medical magazine.

William Emory Edwards, his brother, was also a clergyman in the Methodist Church.

One of the scions of the New England family settled in Maryland, where was born another distinguished member, the Hon. Ninian Edwards, 1775, and in 1798 went west, and became an eminent Judge in Kentucky, and in 1809 was appointed Governor of Illinois by President Madison, and in 1818 was one of the first Senators from Illinois to the United States Congress, after its admission as a State.

His son, Ninian Wirt Edwards, was scarcely less celebrated as a lawyer. He located in Illinois, and married Elizabeth P. Todd, sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

There is rarely found in a family so many who have served in the ministry among the different denominations, and in nearly every State; and as we have seen the Edwards family also has produced some of the ablest jurists, as well as governors and officers throughout the land.

In studying the different arms, as given for the family, the student of heraldry will trace certain lines as conclusive proof in establishing coat armor for descendants.

Taking Burke, who goes back to the origin of the family in Wales, the Edwards arms are thus given: "Gules-achevron, engerdled, between three tiger heads, erased, arg. Crest—on a wreath a man's head, within a helmet, ppr., garnished or. Motto—a vyno Duw clervid (Welsh): What God has willed, will be accomplished."

The Virginia armor for the family is given thus: "Argent—a fesse ermines, between three martlets, or, Crest, on a ducal coronet, argent, a tiger passant, or." (No motto.)

Here we have the charge of the tiger as supreme, while in the English arms the tiger heads are subordinate, as acquired by marriage.

Though the chevron is a more ancient charge, yet the fesse ermines, together with the coronet, denote being closely allied to the crown, as shown by the Rev. Richard Edwards, Chaplain to the Queen.

The arms of the Connecticut family are more varied, yet point to the crown more forcibly, and it is presumed were bestowed upon Sir Richard Edwards, especially as a prelate to the Queen.

They are described as "per bend sinister, ermine, and ermines; over all a lion rampant, or."

Crest—A demi-lion rampant, or, holding in its paws a castle, arg.

Motto—Solo nobilitas virtus (Valor sole nobility).

Here the lion, castle bend, ermine, are significant, which are only worn by those favorites who serve the King.

